

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE
OF DESIGN



SCHOOL YEAR

1938

1939

BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

Incorporated 1916, under the Regents of the University of the State of New York

304 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD, Chairman	FREDERIC C. HIRONS, Vice-Chairman
LEWIS G. ADAMS, Secretary	J. ANDRÉ FOUILHOUX, Treasurer
JOHN W. CROSS	GERARD SWOPE
BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS	OTTO TEEGEN
JAMES W. O'CONNOR	RALPH WALKER
ALBERT KAHN	CLARENCE N. WOOLLEY

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE

JOHN W. CROSS

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURE

OTTO TEEGEN

MURAL DECORATION

ALOIS FABRY, JR.

COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE

OTTO TEEGEN, Chairman
MAX ABRAMOVITZ
W. POPE BARNEY
WALTER F. BOGNER
A. F. BRINCKERHOFF
PAUL P. CRET
WILLIAM EMERSON
DONALD A. FLETCHER
WALTER GROPIUS
IRVING D. HARRIS
JOHN A. HOLABIRD
JOSEPH HUDNUT
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
A. MUSGRAVE HYDE
ROY CHILD JONES
ALBERT KAHN
FRANCIS KEALLY
JEAN LABATUT
L. BANCEL LA FARGE
WILLIAM LESCAZE
JOHN C. B. MOORE
RICHARD J. NEUTRA
WILLIAM G. PERRY
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
KENNETH K. STOWELL
SETH TALCOTT
LEONARD B. WAMNES
CLARENCE C. ZANTZINGER

SOCIETY OF BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECTS PARIS PRIZE COMMITTEE

JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER, Chairman
FREDERIC C. HIRONS
WM. F. LAMB
SETH TALCOTT
WILLIAM VAN ALLEN
ALEXANDER P. MORGAN

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 6

APRIL, 1939

CONTENTS

CALENDARS FOR 1939-1940	2
Department of Architecture	
Department of Mural Decoration	
Department of Sculpture	
LETTER TO ALL COOPERATING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	3
✓ A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS	5
32nd Paris Prize Competition, Second Preliminary	
<i>(Illustrations on pages 17 to 21)</i>	
✓ A DECORATIVE PANEL OVER THE ENTRANCE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE	9
Sculpture Program I <i>(Illustrations on pages 29 and 30)</i>	
✓ A BUS STATION—Architectural Forum Prize	9
Class B Problem IV <i>(Illustrations on pages 27 to 29)</i>	
✓ A TOURIST POSTER FOR WASHINGTON	11
Class A Nine-Hour Sketch IV <i>(Illustrations on page 22)</i>	
✓ THE GATE OF A MEDIAEVAL WALLED CITY	12
Archaeology Problem II <i>(Illustrations on pages 23 and 24)</i>	
✓ A CHILD'S ROOM	13
Elementary Interior Design II <i>(Illustrations on page 25)</i>	
✓ A FASHION SHOWROOM	14
Advanced Interior Design II <i>(Illustrations on page 26)</i>	
REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS	8 and 15
April 3, 1939	
Sculpture Program I	
April 11, 1939	
32nd Paris Prize Competition, Second Preliminary	
April 15, 1939 in Detroit	
Class B Problem IV	
April 18, 1939	
Class A Nine-Hour Sketch IV	
Archaeology Problem II	
Elementary Interior Design II	
Advanced Interior Design II	

The Critiques in THE BULLETIN are presented as an official opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

Published monthly except August and September by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, 304 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription price by the school year to students registering in the B.A.I.D. courses, \$2.50; to public and school libraries, \$2.00; to all others, \$3.00 in the United States, Colonies and Mexico; single copies, 35 cents, mailing 6 cents additional; Canadian and foreign postage 50 cents additional. *Subscribers should give notice of change of address three weeks in advance.* Entered (or re-entered) as second-class matter February 2, 1937, Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

CALENDARS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1939-1940

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

NO.	PROGRAM	DATE OF PRELIMINARY SKETCH	DATE OF SUBMISSION	DATE OF JUDGMENT
FIRST TERM				
1	Class A Problem I.....	Sept. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 14
2	Class A Problem II.....	Nov. 18	Jan. 13	Feb. 6
3	Class A Problem III.....	Jan. 27	Mar. 2	Mar. 19
4	Class B Problem I.....	Sept. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 21
5	Class B Problem II.....	Nov. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 23
6	Class B Problem III.....	Jan. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 12
7	Class C Problem I.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 28
8	Class C Problem II.....	Nov. 18	Dec. 18	Jan. 9
9	Class C Problem III.....	Dec. 23	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
10	Class A Nine-Hour Sketch I.....	Oct. 7	.....	Nov. 21
11	Class A Nine-Hour Sketch II.....	Nov. 25	.....	Jan. 9
12	Class B Nine-Hour Sketch I.....	Oct. 14	.....	Nov. 14
13	Class B Nine-Hour Sketch II.....	Dec. 2	.....	Jan. 23
14	Archaeology Problem I.....	Sept. 23	Dec. 18	Jan. 9
15	Archaeology Problem II.....	Dec. 23	Mar. 25	April 9
16	Elementary and Advanced Interior Design I.....	Sept. 23	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
17	Elementary and Advanced Interior Design II.....	Dec. 23	Mar. 25	April 9
18	Emerson Prize.....	Nov. 4	Nov. 15	Nov. 28
19	33rd Paris Prize Competition, 1st Preliminary.....	Jan. 20	.....	Feb. 13
SECOND TERM				
20	Class A Problem IV.....	Mar. 9	April 15	April 30
21	Class A Problem V.....	April 20	May 20	June 4
22	Class A Problem VI.....	May 25	Sept. 9	Sept. 24
23	Warren Prize.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 19	April 2
24	Class B Problem IV.....	Mar. 2	April 6	April 23
25	Class B Problem V.....	April 13	May 13	May 28
26	Class B Problem VI.....	May 25	Sept. 9	Sept. 24
27	Class C Problem IV.....	Feb. 10	Feb. 18	April 2
28	Class C Problem V.....	Mar. 23	May 6	May 21
29	Class C Problem VI.....	May 18	Sept. 9	Sept. 24
30	Class A Nine-Hour Sketch III.....	Feb. 3	.....	Mar. 12
31	Class A Nine-Hour Sketch IV.....	Mar. 23	.....	April 23
32	Class A Nine-Hour Sketch V.....	April 27	.....	May 28
33	Class B Nine-Hour Sketch III.....	Jan. 27	.....	Feb. 20
34	Class B Nine-Hour Sketch IV.....	April 20	.....	May 21
35	Class B Nine-Hour Sketch V.....	May 18	.....	June 4
36	Archaeology Problem III.....	Feb. 10	April 29	May 14
37	Archaeology Problem IV.....	April 27	Sept. 9	Sept. 24
38	Elementary and Advanced Interior Design III.....	Feb. 10	April 29	May 14
39	Elementary and Advanced Interior Design IV.....	April 27	Sept. 9	Sept. 24
40	33rd Paris Prize Competition, 2nd Preliminary.....	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	April 16
41	33rd Paris Prize Final Competition.....	May 24	May 25	May 27
		May 31	June 1	June 3
		June 7	June 8	June 10

DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE

NO.	PROGRAM	DATE OF ISSUE	DATE OF SUBMISSION	DATE OF JUDGMENT
I	Composition	Sept. 11	Oct. 9	Oct. 9
II	Composition	Oct. 9	Nov. 6	Nov. 6
III	Composition	Nov. 6	Dec. 4	Dec. 4
IV	Composition	Dec. 4	Jan. 8	Jan. 8
V	Composition	Jan. 8	Feb. 5	Feb. 5
VI	Composition	Feb. 5	Mar. 4	Mar. 4
VII	Composition	Mar. 4	April 29	April 29
VIII	Composition	April 29	May 27	May 27

DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

NO.	PROGRAM	DATE OF ISSUE	DATE OF SUBMISSION	DATE OF JUDGMENT
I	Problem	Oct. 16	Dec. 4	Dec. 18
II	Problem	Dec. 4	Jan. 22	Feb. 5
III	Problem	Jan. 22	Mar. 11	Mar. 25
IV	Problem	Mar. 11	April 29	May 13

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOLS, the ATELIERS, CORRESPONDENTS, and STUDENTS COOPERATING WITH THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN:

The work of the Institute this year has been extended with very satisfactory results, and with recent additional revisions it is hoped that 1939-1940 school year will prove to be of even greater benefit to those who find our service of value. We wish to confirm what has been said before, that it is your cooperation upon which the Institute's organization depends, and since it is through you that our work is directed, we welcome your suggestions and criticisms.

As a result of changes made this year and of others planned for next year, the following items are listed briefly for your information:

1. *Board of Trustees:* Three additional members were elected to the Board this year, making a total of twelve. These three were chosen because of their known reputation as leaders in their respective fields as well as their interest in architectural education. They are as follows: Albert Kahn of Detroit; Gerard Swope of New York and Schenectady, Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company; and Clarence N. Woolley of New York, former Chairman of the Board of the American Radiator Company.
2. *Membership:* During the school year 1938-1939, the membership of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design was increased by 63, thus making a total of 450. From this number which includes the most representative and capable of our profession, the juries for Beaux-Arts judgments held in New York and other cities are chosen. It is factual that no other organization in this country devoted to the promotion of architectural education has at its command for its purposes a membership as large, as influential or as competent as this. It is of interest to note that most of the new members are

residents outside of the New York area. To find this support among those away from the central headquarters is gratifying and points to the time when the work now conducted mostly at one point can be distributed through many local centers.

3. *Donations:* The Carnegie Corporation of New York has this year made a grant of \$7,500 towards the educational work of the Institute. This is not only generous but complimentary to the aims and accomplishments of the Institute since the Corporation makes its grants only after thorough consideration of the type and quality of the work accomplished by its recipients. These funds will be used to help develop not only the Architectural Department, but also the Department of Mural Decoration and the Department of Sculpture which was reopened this Spring, and which has to-date received the cooperation of the Sculpture societies and the terra cotta and plastics industries. Other donations include gifts from the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and individual members.
4. *Class C Nine-Hour Sketch:* Next year the Class B Nine-Hour Sketches will be open to all registered Class C students.
5. *Class A and B Schedule of Problems:* The Institute will continue to have six Class A, B, and C problems, the last of which will be scheduled for the summer. There will be five Nine-Hour Sketches in Class A and Class B, all held during the school year. There will be four Archaeology and four Elementary and four Advanced Interior Design problems, and the last of each of these groups will be given during the summer period. This has

been done because many students can find more time during that period to complete the requirements toward a Certificate in Architecture whereas they may be pressed for time during the school year.

6. *Awards:* The grading used for the regular problems will be the same next year as this, namely: In Class C, awards will start from Half Mention. In Class A and B there will be no Half Mention, but awards will start from Mention. It has been proven by this year's experiment that better judgments result from the elimination of the Half Mention in Class A and B problems.
7. *Hors Concours:* The same arrangement used this year in judging for H.C. will be continued, namely: That only those problems receiving a Half Mention or more in Class C, and a Mention or more in Class B and A, will be reviewed for H.C. by the regular jury. It has been found that this procedure seems to be eminently fair and expedites judging. The jury still considers the preliminary sketch an important part of the work and has not relaxed its consideration of them.
8. *Out-of-Town Judgments:* Three judgments out-of-town were held this year, in Boston, Chicago and Detroit. These meetings showed a genuine interest on the part of the local architects, who expressed in every instance the hope that such judgments could be repeated. Next year judgments will be held in three other cities, tentatively Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago or St. Louis.
9. *Juries:* It is interesting to note that the juries in Boston, Chicago, and Detroit to whom Beaux-Arts judgments were new, arrived at the same standard and by the same processes as the more permanent juries in New York. The most prominent architects of each of these cities comprised the juries, under the leadership of William Emerson in Boston, John A. Holabird in Chicago, and Albert Kahn in Detroit.
10. *Eligibility for Prize Awards:* Beginning next year, all Class A problems, including prize problems, may be taken by students registering for a single problem. This supersedes the present ruling which necessitates registration for the full school year and submission of previous work for a prize award. Note this applies to Class A problems only. *Class B and C:* In Class B and Class C a student must be registered for the term in order to be eligible for a prize award.
11. *Single Problems:* It is to be noted that because of the ruling this year which allowed individuals to register for single problems, there has been a noticeable increase in such registrations. The Department is aware that it is often impossible for schools or individuals to register for the full term and it is therefore willing to extend the opportunity to register for single problems at the rate of \$2.50 per problem.
12. *Group Registration:* This form of registration will remain at its present status.
13. *Programs:* The Committee on Programs will continue next year to have many of the programs written by prominent practicing architects residing at different parts of the country. This year it was pleased to include such representative authors as, Paul Cret of Philadelphia, Richard Neutra of Los Angeles, Albert Kahn of Detroit, Walter Gropius of Boston, Roy Jones of Minneapolis, Joseph Hudnut of Cambridge, John A. Holabird of Chicago, George Howe of Philadelphia, William Lescaze of New York and many others.
14. *Prize Problems:* The following prizes will be awarded next year:

<i>On Class A Problems:</i>			
Carnegie Corporation of New York—			
Special Prize	\$100	\$50	
Illuminating Engineering Society			
Prizes	\$300	\$200	\$100
Emerson Prize	\$50		
<i>On Class A Nine-Hour Sketches:</i>			
Romer Prize	\$25		
House Beautiful Prize	\$50	\$25	
<i>On Class A and B:</i>			
Warren Prize	\$50	\$25	
<i>On Class B Problems:</i>			
Architectural Forum Prize	\$50	\$25	
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects			
Prize	\$50		
<i>On Class B Nine-Hour Sketches:</i>			
Spiering Prize	\$50		
<i>On Class C Problems:</i>			
S.D.A.G. Prize	\$50		
15. *Bulletin:* This magazine will be published monthly except August and September, as usual with full jury reports and news items. Since the cost of maintaining this publication is high your support is solicited.

A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS, 1939

SECOND PRELIMINARY EXERCISE

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 11, 1939

Due to the encroachments of urban developments, the Trustees of a Private Boarding School have decided to sell the school property and to purchase a new site in the country. The site selected, consisting of 500 acres of undulating country, is located about three miles from a village. It is partly bounded by a highway on one side and partly by a lake on the other. The school proper should be situated in an area not to exceed 1500 feet by 2100 feet or approximately 72 acres.

The enrollment of the school is limited to 300 students, divided into six Forms. The Forms starting with the youngest, or 1st Form, are made up of approximately the following number of students:

1st Form—20 students;	4th Form—65 students;
2nd Form—50 students;	5th Form—60 students;
3rd Form—60 students;	6th Form—45 students.

The school is divided into three groups:

The Lower School—1st and 2nd Forms,

The Middle School—3rd and 4th Forms,

The Upper School—5th and 6th Forms.

The staff consists of the Head Master, the Assistant Head Master, and 25 Masters; clerks, secretaries, janitors, dining room and kitchen help, etc.

It is proposed to build the necessary building to adequately provide for the functions of such a school, as follows:

- I. *Lower School Buildings:* Housing 72 students in two or three stories containing the following:
 - a) Entry Hall
 - b) Locker Room (72 lockers) adjacent to Entry Hall for coats, etc.
 - c) Common Room
 - d) Dining Hall and kitchen requirements including service entry and storage.
 - e) Four dormitories, each containing sleeping accommodations in cubicles (6'x12') for 18 students, necessary shower and toilet accommodations.
 - f) Masters' Quarters
 - 1) One separate room and bath adjacent to each dormitory,
 - 2) Two apartments consisting of living room, bedroom, and bath for married masters.
 - g) Study Hall and Classrooms. These may be in separate but attached building or in separate wing:
 - 1) Study Hall containing 72 desks (approximately 30' x 40')
 - 2) Eight Classrooms (15' x 20')
 - 3) Offices for Master in charge of Lower School
 - 4) Library
 - 5) Toilet facilities
- II. *Middle School Building:* Housing approximately 130 students in two or three stories containing the following:
 - a) Entry Hall and Locker Room for coats, etc.
 - b) Common Room
 - c) Single and double bedrooms for students
 - d) Shower and toilet rooms
 - e) Four single Masters' apartments consisting of study, bedroom and bath
- III. *Upper School Building:* Housing approximately 110 students.
 - a) Entry Hall and Locker Room for coats, etc.
 - b) Common Room
 - c) Single and double bedrooms for students, about 50% of these should have studies connected to the bedrooms
 - d) Shower and toilet rooms
- IV. *Dining Halls Building:* Containing the following:
 - a) Entry
 - b) Coat Room and toilets
 - c) Common Room
 - d) Two Dining Halls—one for the Middle School and one for the Upper School
 - e) One kitchen to serve both halls
 - f) Offices for commissariat and dietician
 - g) Service entry and storage
- V. *Study Building:* Containing the following:
 - a) Study hall with stationary desks for the 3rd and 4th Forms. A small raised platform for the desk and chair of the Master in charge during study hours

As this hall is also used for the reading of announcements, marks, etc., to the Middle and Upper Schools, it should be sufficiently large to accommodate the Upper School with chairs and benches.
 - b) Classrooms:
 - 10 rooms 15' x 20'
 - 10 rooms 15' x 30'

- c) Library, 20' x 40'
 - d) Offices and reception room for the Head Master, Assistant Head Master, Registrar, and two Masters
 - e) Locker rooms, toilets, barber shop, mail room, general store, etc., may be located in the basement of this building
- VI. *Scientific Laboratory*: Containing the following:
- a) Three lecture rooms (one large and 2 small)
 - b) Eight classrooms
 - c) Storage for equipment
 - d) Toilet facilities
- VII. *Memorial Library*: Containing the following:
- a) General Reading Room
 - b) Four small reading rooms which can also be used for literary society meetings
 - c) Stock room
- VIII. *Infirmiry*: Containing the following:
- a) Entry, reception and office
 - b) Dispensary
 - c) Four wards of 8 beds each
 - d) Ten double rooms
 - e) 25 single rooms
 - f) Operating room, X-ray room, etc.
 - g) Kitchen and service
- IX. *Chapel*: Consisting of:
Nave, choir, and ante-chapel, to seat approximately 400 persons. A choir room and robing room should also form part of this building
- X. *Sports Building*: Containing the following:
- a) Entry and Trophy Hall
 - b) Gymnasium 50 by 80 feet and 21 feet high
 - c) Locker room, showers and toilets
 - d) Auditorium approximately 4000 sq. ft. with provision for a small stage and motion picture projector room
 - e) Squash courts and handball courts
 - f) Swimming Pool
- It is desirable to have this building so located that it is accessible not only to the athletic fields but also to the lake for hockey and skating in winter.
- XI. *Athletic Fields and Playgrounds*: These should be located in relation to the Sports Building but need not be included within the 72 acres allotted for this program. These grounds will contain: A full-sized football field, baseball diamond, running track, tennis courts, grand stand, and additional fields for football and baseball practice.
- XII. *Masters' Houses*:
- a) Residence for the Head Master
 - b) A group of five single family houses for married masters and their families
 - c) A building containing 8 apartments for married masters
- XIII. *Circulation*:
- Proper circulation for motor traffic should be provided, however, it should be noted that inasmuch as the greatest traffic is pedestrian, the roads should be minimized and paths emphasized.
- Buildings and Requirements not part of this program*:
- a) Help and Servants Quarters: These will be provided for in another part of the property
 - b) Laundry, power house, farm buildings, etc.
- It is the desire of the Trustees to obtain a plan for the new school that will not only function properly and efficiently but will, in its character and atmosphere, be a spot of hallowed memories to which the Alumni will return, for frequent reunions, and an Alma Mater of which they will be proud.
- It is desirable that special attention be given to the landscaping treatment along with the system of roads, walks, etc.

JURY OF AWARD

JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER,
Chairman
ARCHIBALD M. BROWN
HARVEY WILEY CORBETT

JOHN W. CROSS
OTTO EGGERS
J. ANDRE FOUILHOUX
FREDERICK G. FROST

FREDERIC C. HIRONS
A. MUSGRAVE HYDE
JULIAN CLARENCE LEVI
WILLIAM VAN ALLEN

REPORT OF THE JURY

After a thorough preliminary examination of the drawings presented, the jury unanimously agreed that there were two possible solutions of the problem. First, the compact plan in which the school buildings were

grouped more or less closely around a quadrangle or series of quadrangles; and secondly, the more open plan in which the various buildings constituted separate and independent units.

A. MUSGRAVE HYDE

The requirement of the program, which called for the creation of a plant which would have sentimental charm together with the quality of an alma mater to which the alumni could return in later years with a feeling of affectionate loyalty, seemed more easily obtainable in the compact plan. By this means, intimate quadrangles with attractive vistas and focal points of interest are more easily created. This solution also has the advantage of easy communication in bad weather which would apply particularly to northern climates.

On the other hand, the large extent of the terrain available together with the obvious advantages obtained by utilizing as great a part of the lake front as possible gave point to the more open scheme. It was definitely felt however, that if the scattered arrangement were used, it should have a logical organization and careful orientation. The jury also stressed the necessity of motor roads for services to the various units, including the masters' houses, and the importance of separation of this circulation from the pedestrian circulation to the school proper.

In analyzing the program, it was obvious that the lower school be more compact than the middle and upper schools. This was in some instances completely overlooked. The sports building, while definitely called for on the lake front, was in some instances so situated that the athletic fields could not be kept distinct from the campus and other landscaping treatment around the school buildings. This was felt to be a decided fault as the noise and confusion of games does not lend itself to the creation of an atmosphere of peace and repose which is desirable for the school buildings, and furthermore there will be many occasions when boys in the dormitories should not have the privilege of overlooking the athletic fields where games are going on.

A number of students erred in creating a much too formal and elaborate plan—one more suitable for a university than for a boys' boarding school. Others, whose solutions produced the more intimate feeling required, still failed to take advantage of the lake front. Their schools might have been built on any site.

Among the solutions most carefully thought out, was that presented by J. F. Balis of Philadelphia. His is one in which all the functional elements are properly placed with regard to one another; in which the services are well worked out, and which should make a very practical school plant. This solution also has the feeling of intimate charm, asked for in the program, combined with a nice use of the lake front. He has a fine entrance vista terminating in the chapel. A well thought out detail is the entrance of the public to this chapel. Many students failed to stress the fact that the school chapel is also a place of public worship for people who are not

connected with the school itself. The lower school is well placed and the middle and upper schools form attractive quadrangles with their dining rooms. The arm of the lake coming up into the main quadrangle with its attendant bridges is somewhat forced and of very doubtful practical value. It was felt that the solution would have been much better if this had been omitted.

The drawing submitted by E. Wasserman of the University of Illinois, is an excellent example of the not too scattered plan. He also takes full advantage of the lake front and the middle and upper schools, together with the sports' buildings, create a campus open to the lake which would have considerable charm. The jury felt the library to be in an unfortunate position as it interrupts what otherwise would be an excellent vista, terminating in the chapel.

J. H. Finch of Georgia School of Technology, presented one of the best of the more open solutions. His arrangement would be particularly suitable to a southern climate. All the units are well placed with the possible exception of the infirmary. The jury noted that, while a number of the students presented the infirmary on the lake front, it did not seem to be the proper location as that area would be greatly frequented by the boys during their leisure hours.

Another excellent solution was presented by W. F. Shellman, Jr., of the University of Virginia, with the exception of the position of the library which cut off a view of the lake from the academic buildings. All the units and their services are well organized. Mr. Shellman attained the intimate feeling, which was felt to be necessary, together with the maximum use of the lake front.

Among the unbalanced open schemes, one of the best was presented by W. O. Cain of Princeton University. His orientation is excellent and his organization of the various units, with the possible exception of the infirmary, shows a thorough understanding of the problem. The athletic fields are somewhat too close to the academic buildings.

The drawing submitted by D. A. Wallace, Jr., of University of Pennsylvania, has the same fault in that all the school buildings look down on the playing field. However, he has a fine broad solution which takes full advantage of the lake front. Some of the jury felt that the length of the campus from the study halls to the chapel to be somewhat excessive and his landscaping treatment too formal.

J. E. Dundin of Catholic University of America, presented an open solution which has the same great length of campus. The headmaster's house is not properly placed. This building would normally require a certain amount of privacy since it is a residence and not pri-

marily a part of the academic buildings. His services are well organized and his playing fields in the ideal position.

W. H. Walker, 2nd, of Princeton University, presented a very open scheme in which orientation is stressed. Here again some of the jury were of the opinion that the distance from the upper schools to the sports' buildings was possibly too great and the faculty houses are somewhat neglected. The infirmary, immediately adjacent to the gymnasium, would be better if located elsewhere.

The drawing presented by G. A. Downs of Princeton University combines the qualities of intimate quadrangles with use of the lake. The entrance vista from the chapel is well worked out although the chapel itself is difficult of access to the public.

W. O'Neil of Catholic University of America, pre-

sented a solution in which the lake front is the dominant factor. The services are well worked out and the infirmary is in a good place. The chapel, at one end of the long curved quadrangle, creates a strong note which needs something more than the scattered group of masters' quarters at the other end.

In general, the jury felt that the ten "logists" had produced excellent solutions. While they all had details which could have been improved upon, they nevertheless appreciated the fine distinction between the use of the terrain with the lake and the guarded seclusion of a boys' boarding school together with its functional requirements—all of which the program called for.

The awards were distributed as follows:

10 Mention	22 No Award
9 Half Mention	41 Total Submitted

MENTION AND SELECTED FOR THE FINAL COMPETITION:

J. E. DUNDIN, Catholic University of America
 W. O'NEIL, Catholic University of America
 J. H. FINCH, Georgia School of Technology
 J. F. BALIS, formerly Pennsylvania State College
 G. A. DOWNS, Princeton University
 W. O. CAIN, Princeton University
 W. H. WALKER, II, Princeton University
 E. WASSERMAN, University of Illinois
 D. A. WALLACE, University of Pennsylvania
 W. F. SHELLMAN, JR., University of Virginia

ALTERNATES AND AWARDED HALF MENTION:

1st Alternate—P. F. JEFFERIES, University of Oklahoma
 2nd Alternate—F. K. HELM, Syracuse University
 3rd Alternate—R. T. DANIEL, Catholic University of America
 4th Alternate—J. L. MORRISON, Georgia School of Technology
 5th Alternate—R. H. LICHT, formerly Yale University

OTHER AWARDS

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Half Mention: G. W. Edwards

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Half Mention: R. F. Cady

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Half Mention: C. H. Philips

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Half Mention: M. S. Kermacy

A DECORATIVE PANEL OVER THE ENTRANCE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE

SCULPTURE PROGRAM I

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 3, 1939

*This competition has been sponsored by the
Federal Seaboard Terra Cotta Company*

The subject of this competition is the enriching of the entrances of the different units of a Federal Housing Development.

These buildings are all very simple in design and seldom exceed three stories.

These entrances are usually six (6) feet in width by

seven (7) feet in height, leading directly into a stair-hall.

The sill of the staircase window is about five (5) feet above the entrance opening. In the brick wall above the entrance is to be a decorative panel made of colored terra cotta, no dimension of the panel to exceed five (5) feet.

The subject matter of the design and the shape of the panel to be decided by the contestant.

JURY OF AWARD

GAETANO CECERE
JOHN GREGORY
JOSEPH KISELEWSKI

GEORGE A. LICHT
ORONZIO MALDARELLI

PETER C. OLSEN
CHARLES RUDY
WILLIAM VAN ALLEN

The awards were distributed as follows:

3 First Mention Placed	6 Mention
1 First Mention	9 No Award
19 Total Submitted	

A BUS STATION

CLASS B PROBLEM IV—ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 15, 1939, IN DETROIT, MICH.

*Two Prizes will be awarded by the Architectural Forum.
First Prize \$50 and the second prize \$25.*

A bus company having through bus service, has acquired an irregular shaped site in a medium size city in order to build its new bus station.

Site: See diagram.

Requirements:

FIRST FLOOR—

1. Either covered or uncovered loading and unloading platform.
(Safety is a major consideration.)
At peak time (8 to 10 A.M., 4 to 6 P.M.) one bus leaves and one bus arrives every 15 minutes.
Buses will arrive as indicated on the diagram.
Pedestrians will arrive from both streets.
2. Ticket office with from 3 wickets (minimum) to 5 wickets (maximum), with also counter space adjacent for information (4 lin. ft. minimum, 6 lin. ft. maximum).
3. Manager's office.
4. Clerical office—4 secretaries.

5. Waiting room, as large as possible. In this area will be rack or wall space for time tables easily and directly accessible to public. A small counter for sale of newspapers, candy, gum, trinkets, etc. Drinking fountains.
6. Space for checking baggage.

BASEMENT—

7. Bootblack.
8. Public toilets—Men and women.
9. Public telephones.
10. Heating, oil burner and ventilating room.
11. Storage.
12. Toilets and rest room for drivers and help.

Note: The manager's office and clerical office listed under "First Floor," and some elements listed under "Basement" may be placed on a balcony or second floor if desired.

A large electric sign reading "Best Bus Station" should be designed as part of the principal elevation. (City regulation sets permissible projection of sign beyond building line at 1/3 the width of the sidewalk.)

JURY OF AWARD

ROGER ALLEN
KENNETH C. BLACK
CLAIR W. DITCHY
ROBERT B. FRANTZ
IRVING D. HARRIS

JEAN HEBRARD
ROBERT W. HUBEL
TALMAGE C. HUGHES
ALBERT KAHN

MAYNARD LYNDON
RICHARD P. RASEMAN
WIRT C. ROWLAND
EERO SAARINEN
WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD

School Representatives:

FRANCIS W. KERVICK, University of Notre Dame
ELMER I. LOVE, University of Illinois

REPORT OF THE JURY**WIRT C. ROWLAND**

Three important elements presented themselves in this problem—elements not so modern—conveyances, the public and service. However, that which gives it the essential modern tinge is in this case, the bus. It was essentially the arrangement of these three elements by which this problem was judged.

First consideration was given the manner in which the passage for buses from entrance to exit was planned; secondly, loading platforms as provided—the latter important as to loading and unloading passengers. In many of the problems submitted, neither of these was properly considered—in many cases there was room for the passage of one bus at a time. This was not considered practical in spite of the frequency of 15-minute service at all times. There should be room for at least two buses abreast and in case of oblique parking (which is a practice in some actual cases) the operation of backing a bus after loading, to proceed on its way, should also have consideration in the width of the bus passage.

Loading platforms varied throughout the problems. A minimum for platforms at the narrowest point might be considered 6'0" in a case of oblique parking, 8'0" for straight parking. These measurements would more or less hold where the entrance or exit doors from the waiting room to the platform were distributed or extended in number. It was realized in certain problems that bus passage and loading platforms were sacrificed for capacity of waiting room.

Consensus of opinion seemed to be that locating the principal entrance from main thoroughfare to waiting room at the extreme left, with the seating to the right, adjacent to the doors giving on the loading platform was most logical. The best position for the ticket office seemed to be at the end of the passage opposite the main entrance.

Another important service, the baggage room, in some cases divided the length of the loading platform. This was finally conceded to be admissible. But, in most cases, the space allowed for baggage was not found adequate. Rest rooms, toilet rooms, etc. were not consid-

ered so important as elements and by no means strange problems to the student.

These solutions which attempted an angular bus passage were not viewed with especial favor. In such cases, clever diagrammatic ideas should after all be measured by common sense and by the scope of the problem to be considered, which in this case is essentially that of practical planning. There is no doubt that the student with imagination feels somewhat fettered by this, but it is well to bear in mind that, back of modern planning, there are sound economic principles which dominate it, though often the public reaction is unpredictable.

The Bus Station problem would not seem to depend so much on its value as an exterior architectural expression. While the jury might commend many—presented as they were with fairly uniform cleverness—the exterior was hardly considered as an arbitrary standard. The function of a bus station exterior on a street should rather be to call attention at some distance to its location rather than to advertise bus service, which is by this time so well established in the minds of the public.

Therefore, the means used on some of the problems amounted almost to an exercise in commercial advertising—even though cleverly drawn and very well rendered. There was an average of good draftsmanship—here and there evidences of more advanced experience and again some poor and sloppy presentations. No problem loses from good draftsmanship. At the same time, a sound logical scheme badly presented must work harder for any consideration and may actually elude an unwary jury.

Draftsmanship is a means to an end but—a *good* means. At the same time tricks and cleverness uneconomically used and ineffective in solving the problem at hand should be trimmed off before the jury does it!

The first and second prize drawings were more or less in conformity with the points as heretofore stated. The first prize handled the mezzanine with imagination and at the same time gave full overhead protection for the bus passage, which was lacking on the second prize drawing. The latter with its loading platform open to both

streets and without any indication of doorways would be difficult for necessary control of the public. The mentions, while adequate with regard to the bus passage and loading platforms, did not conform to a logical arrangement of the waiting room. Though no seating plan was shown on the first prize drawing, it was assumed that seats for waiting passengers were intended to be at the

right of the main entrance and clear of traffic to the ticket office and gates which would indeed produce the most logical arrangement of any scheme presented.

The awards were distributed as follows:

5 First Mention Placed	94 No Award
3 First Mention	5 Hors Concours
59 Mention	166 Total Submitted

A TOURIST POSTER FOR WASHINGTON

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH IV

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 18, 1939

The City of Washington, D. C., in order to attract visitors to the city and increase the public's knowledge of its many points of interest, will hold a competition for a poster.

In addition to the capitol and governmental buildings there are numerous buildings and objects of interest in and adjacent to the City. Some of them possess histori-

cal value, others have been erected as memorials with beautiful landscaping as for example, the Lincoln Memorial, the Mall, the bridges crossing the Potomac, the Folger Shakespeare Library, Mount Vernon, etc.

It is the desire of the City that the poster shall depict one or more of the beauties or attractions of the city.

JURY OF AWARD

ROBERT W. CUTLER

HENRY R. SEDGWICK

HAROLD TATTON

REPORT OF THE JURY

HAROLD TATTON

The problem calling for a Tourist Poster for the City of Washington, was in general not very well solved by the contestants. Most of the drawings submitted had but little poster quality and the subject matter illustrative of the place it was supposed to represent, was in many drawings entirely absent. In others the subject matter illustrated parts of buildings that could easily have been taken to depict any other City, and lacked definite connection with the Capital City. In this respect prominent lettering would have served a definite purpose; the lettering used was too often featureless and subordinate. Drawings in fine scale and delicate coloring were very indistinct when viewed from but a short distance; in many cases this could have been corrected by the use of more intense coloring in large masses.

Posters are designed primarily to attract attention and the fundamentals include good composition and scale, attractive color combinations, distinctive lettering, and subject matter typical of the location the poster is to represent. These features were rarely combined in any one drawing; many had some of these qualities but the majority too often lacked essentials that would have given them good poster quality.

Several of the designs submitted were very meritorious and the following were commended by the jury.

The drawing submitted by B. M. Crocitto, Catholic University of America, was excellent in composition and scale, but the coloring a little on the delicate side; position of the lettering in relation to the general design was good form, but the lettering itself was not very distinct and appeared a little confusing when viewed from a short distance.

Drawing submitted by V. W. Seebach, New York University, had attractive coloring with white highlights on a deep blue ground; a bold design omitting delicate detail but showing subject matter typical of location (this was designated by prominent lettering) made this an ideal poster, which was highly commended.

Drawing submitted by J. K. Shear of Carnegie Institute of Technology, embodying the form of a shield, was symbolic and representative of the Capital City. In subject matter it embraced the old and newer architectural forms without having to resort to fine scale. Utilizing red, white and blue as the color scheme, made it distinct and emblematic.

The drawing by J. B. Lukens of the University of

Pennsylvania, showing the Smithsonian Institute, was very pictorial. The employment of large masses of color without fine scale detail made it a very attractive poster. The lettering however was unstudied, small and without

character.

The awards were distributed as follows:

5 Mention	43 No Award
10 Half Mention	58 Total Submitted

THE GATE OF A MEDIAEVAL WALLED CITY

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 18, 1939

The average conception of the Middle Ages is that of a period of barbaric ignorance due to brutal feudal overlordship, coupled with Church domination. No other evidence is needed, however, than that of the gateway defenses of a 12th or 13th Century city to disprove this theory. For the good of the whole population enclosed in cities, military engineers excelled in ingenuity which, for its time, can rarely be matched elsewhere. This work, especially that of the "Porte Narbonnaise" at Carcassonne, or of the "Porte de Coucy" at Laon, represents a very high order of functional design.

In this period before the use of firearms, gateways were the weakest parts of encircling city defenses. Hence there arose a characteristic system of defense, consisting of a pair of towers, three or four stories high, flanking

a very narrow doorway, which was protected generally by two porticullises, a swinging door and machicolation, and manipulated from upper levels. The outer moat was further defended by a triangular barbican protected by various smaller gates. Should the main gate itself be forced from either assailants or mutineers within the city, the defensive turrets could withstand, by virtue of the complexity of its interlocking defenses, a considerable siege with relatively few men.

The subject of this Archaeology is such a gateway, complete with barbican. The towers shall not exceed 180 feet in height. No color is preferred.

Bibliography:

Viollet-Le-Doc: "Dictionnaire Raisonné D'Architecture," Vol. 7.

JURY OF AWARD

EDWIN H. DENBY

ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD

T. MERRILL PRENTICE
THOMAS B. TEMPLE

REPORT OF THE JURY

It was quite clear from the submissions that Mr. LaFarge's program has stimulated the imagination of the students, and that they had taken real enjoyment in their efforts to adequately solve the problem. Whether or not the study of the problem gave them a familiarity with elements of planning and other design, of which they may ever have opportunity to make use in the future, there is no doubt that the problem served to increase their cultural information and to stimulate their imagination.

The purpose of these archaeological problems is two-fold. First, to increase the students' knowledge, and second to develop their facility of presentation. At times there are students who give more thought to the latter than to the former element of the problem, and the Jury felt that the students' attention should be more clearly

called to the fact that both of these elements must be given their proper place. For that reason the jury has asked me to call particular attention to a problem which received no award and is published herewith. It was greatly admired for the beauty of its presentation, but the jury unanimously concluded that it should receive no award because of the fact that it showed so little evidence of a study of the historic precedents.

Three of the problems receiving awards are reproduced herewith. The second medal of J. M. Brown, 3rd, of the University of Pennsylvania, was outstanding, and the jury without hesitation gave it, its highest award. The beauty and restraint of its presentation, and the familiarity with the historic precedents which it indicated, thoroughly entitled it to its premiation.

The Second Medal drawing of V. Cerreta of New York

University, while perhaps not so brilliant, showed a carefully executed and thoroughly studied presentation of the problem, as did also the problem of H. Hollander of New York University. The thanks of the jury are due to Mr. LaFarge for his interesting program, and to the students for the enthusiastic way in which so many

of them entered into the spirit of the exercise.

The awards were distributed as follows:

2 Second Medal	10 Mention
6 First Mention	4 No Award
22 Total Submitted	

A CHILD'S ROOM

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 18, 1939

In an expensive and elaborate city apartment house the tenants on the ninth floor have given the southeast corner bedroom to their son, aged seven.

Since he no longer needs a nurse at night the room will serve the double purpose of bed and playroom and the interior decoration should reflect a happy setting for the boy when at home, especially during his play time.

The room is 16'0" x 20'0" with a 10'4" ceiling height. Centered on the east wall (16'0" wide) is a 5'0" high x 7'6" wide casement window opening in with a sill height of only 1'8" from the floor. There is a similar sized window centered on the south wall (20'0" wide). The low window sills necessitate exterior wrought iron window grilles or guards at least 2'6" high above the sills which should be an ample protection but of not such intricate design as would obstruct the view.

JURY OF AWARD

PERRY DUNCAN
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS

PAUL R. MACALISTER
NANCY McCLELLAND

RONALD HOYT PEARCE
OTTO TEEGEN

REPORT OF THE JURY

It was generally agreed by the jury that the drawings submitted as a solution to this problem showed a high standard of excellence and out-ranked many of those presented in former competitions of this class. A good deal of ingenuity was shown in the treatment of walls and floors, in the arrangements of cupboards and furniture, and in the design of the wrought-iron grilles required for safeguards in front of the low windows.

The chief criticism was that some of the rooms were hardly sturdy and robust enough for a boy of seven; they were more suitable for a little girl. A few, again, were so sophisticated that they could easily have been lived in by members of the jury! The majority, however, were as simple and practical as they should be for their purpose, and had, besides, delightful gaiety of color.

Four First Mentions were awarded, the two designs reproduced here being especially commended. That of M. Matthews of New York University has a red-grey-

The walls of the room are at present finished in hard plaster with simple trim around the openings. This trim together with the design of the doors and windows will be changed to harmonize with the new decoration.

Cabinets or cupboards with or without drawers are to be built in either side of the window on the east wall to provide storage space for toys and books, also for a certain amount of clothing, in fact everything a child of seven would possess.

The west wall has two doors 3'0" x 7'6"—each 1'0" from the north and south walls. The north wall is blank.

The designers are allowed complete freedom in the style of decoration and arrangement of what they consider the necessary furniture but it is expected that this furniture will be adequately shown in the renderings.

and-blue scheme with accents of yellow. Covering the walls with dark blue linoleum to a height of about eight feet reduces the scale of the room to that of child's furniture, and offers the opportunity for a cut-out decoration of railroad trains over the windows. The iron grille is designed like the prow of a steamer; the black-board on the wall lets down to form a table; a game of shuffle-board is part of the permanent design of the floor.

The other room shown here was done by L. L. Smith of the University of Illinois. Pine ply-board is used on three walls, and tinted acoustic-board on the fourth wall with a large map. The room is divided by low partitions; a work-bench is placed on one end with a spirited design of aeroplanes painted above it.

The awards were distributed as follows:

4 First Mention	7 Half Mention
9 Mention	5 No Award
25 Total Submitted	

NANCY V. McCLELLAND

A FASHION SHOWROOM

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II

JUDGMENT OF APRIL 18, 1939

In many of our finer shops, it is usual to have a space where the most interesting gowns and accessories can be shown to customers in a setting that will be most flattering to the merchandise as well as to the clients of the store.

The area allocated and which becomes the subject of this problem is 20 by 30 feet with a ceiling height of 10'6" in the clear.

The entrance is on one of the narrow ends of the space. The further end is to be developed as a species of stage where models will appear from an adjoining area where stock rooms, dressing rooms, etc., are to be found.

In computation of the 20 feet, assume the front of the model stand to be on the 20-foot line and any space designed for model area or approach to be beyond that.

The model stand, which should be about 8 feet in width, can either be level with the general level of the

floor or a few steps above, this being left to the discretion of the designer.

There will be no occasion for cabinets, shelves or stock space in the showroom, as material can be brought directly through the models' entrance. It is suggested that the models appear from either side of a simple fabric covered screen acting as the background of the model stand and that these side openings be arranged so that clients, seated at ease in the room, cannot look beyond to service areas. Mirrors are of interest, for they display various aspects of the exhibit.

The walls of the room, ceiling treatment, floors and furniture, are left to the designer's judgment. It is to be noted, however, that lighting must be studied in reference to the general tone of a room where on occasion, spotlights on the model may be desirable but where, nevertheless, an atmosphere of friendly warmth is at all times required.

JURY OF AWARD

PERRY DUNCAN

ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
PAUL R. MAC ALISTERNANCY V. MC CLELLAND
RONALD HOYT PEARCE

REPORT OF THE JURY

RONALD HOYT PEARCE

I think that almost the first comment of the jury in making a preliminary survey of the problems submitted was the question of the color scheme. Also, several members wondered if the students were familiar with any existing fashion showrooms, or if they ever had attended an opening when models appear in all types of dresses which, naturally, would be of many different colors.

As the main function of such a room is to interest prospective customers to purchase what they are looking at, the background is of the utmost importance—in other words, it should be treated so as to present the dresses in the most advantageous way possible.

In many instances the jury felt that a too violent color scheme had been employed, perhaps good for sports clothes, but absolutely fatal for most evening gowns which are likely to be of light material with pale colors predominating.

The three following problems that illustrate this point are: F. C. Williams, University of Illinois, P. Campagna also of University of Illinois, and J. M. Fitzgibbon of University of Pennsylvania.

It is to be regretted that these drawings in reproduction will not show to the best advantage, due to the delicate and neutral tones used in the renderings.

On the other hand, practically all the plans were excellent with many ingenious solutions of the required platforms, with or without steps. The entrances for the models were very cleverly thought out with the aid of screens in different materials, plus the use of mirrors and methods of artificial lighting to allow the audience to see all sides of the models as they either turn or walk about—all in good relation to the space allotted for the public. An excellent feature shown on some of the drawings was the introduction of a bench or seat placed on the stage allowing the model to sit, and thereby giving the onlookers another aspect of the dresses being displayed.

The awards were distributed as follows:

6 First Mention	9 Half Mention
3 Mention	11 No Award
29 Total Submitted	

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE

SCULPTURE PROGRAM I

A DECORATIVE PANEL OVER THE ENTRANCE
TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE

AWARDS

19 MODELS SUBMITTED

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN:

Mention: C. Iaia, A. Epp, J. Terken, M. Monteleone,
P. Diana

No Award: 4

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

First Mention Placed, Placed 1st: N. Moulton

First Mention Placed, Placed 2nd: R. Lachenbruch

COOPER UNION:

First Mention Placed, Placed 3rd: M. Cummins

No Award: 4

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

First Mention: R. Borgatta

Mention: C. Trowbridge

No Award: 1

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS B PROBLEM IV—ARCHITECTURAL FORUM PRIZE

A BUS STATION

AWARDS

166 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

First Mention: J. C. Armstrong

Mention: B. Jackman, C. R. Nicosia, H. W. Rozycki

No Award: 6

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

No Award: 11

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Mention: L. F. Blair, J. C. Bonebrake

No Award: 8

DREXEL INSTITUTE ATELIER, PHILADELPHIA:

Mention: W. Montgomery, Jr.

No Award: 3

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: W. F. Letson

No Award: 9

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

Mention: M. W. Croninger, R. F. Guzzo

No Award: 3

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Mention: R. L. Brown, K. Cole, Jr., J. M. Collin, Jr.,

J. B. Green, F. M. Harrington, H. H. Henderson, D.

McPheeters, B. Russell, S. Wheeler

No Award: 4

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

First Mention Placed and Second Prize:

C. W. Ernst, Jr.

First Mention Placed: R. G. Booth, W. W. Hayes

Mention: C. S. Bicksler, T. W. Coatsworth, F. M. Eby,

D. A. Gilbert, W. L. Orris, J. E. Stewart

No Award: 7

Hors Concours: J. R. Suydam

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Mention: R. Moment

No Award: 2

RICE INSTITUTE:

No Award: 2

Hors Concours: J. Bland

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention Placed and First Prize: R. Myers

First Mention Placed: P. S. Romigh

First Mention: W. C. Wright

Mention: R. M. Amdal, B. Adams, W. Awsumb, C. M.

Bradley, R. A. Binfield, L. C. Bernard, D. D. Dick,

L. N. Francescon, S. C. Fuller, J. G. Fogarty, N. J.

Fassler, M. Gragg, D. L. Grieb, D. Honn, R. A.

Jorgensen, A. Konikoff, F. D. Miles, G. Paulsen,

C. W. Sanders, M. A. Sornik, E. R. Smeallie, C. P.

Stewart, L. W. Schwall, R. W. Shield

No Award: 5

Hors Concours: B. L. Hill, A. F. Hendler

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

No Award: 9

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA:

Mention: N. E. Flodine, G. R. Golding, D. L. Leavitt

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

No Award: 5

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: C. J. Vahlberg

No Award: 6

Hors Concours: B. J. Graheek

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

First Mention: S. I. Oshiver

Mention: R. C. Bruckner, R. Hansen, R. A. Ibarguen,

C. G. Lee, H. L. Shay

No Award: 8

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

No Award: 3

UNAFFILIATED:

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

Mention: V. Martelli

No Award: 1

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS:

No Award: 1

TULSA, OKLAHOMA:

No Award: 1

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH IV

AWARDS

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Mention: J. K. Shear

Half Mention: R. L. Thomssen

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Mention: B. M. Crocitto

Half Mention: B. Ameche, E. S. Foster, E. O. Zabel

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Mention: V. W. Seebach

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Half Mention: C. G. Andrews

A TOURIST POSTER FOR WASHINGTON

58 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Half Mention: C. H. Philips, W. C. Renwick

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

Half Mention: L. L. Smith

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

Half Mention: R. J. Schultz

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: K. I. Hibner

Half Mention: J. N. Boaz

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Mention: J. B. Lukens

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II

AWARDS

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

Mention: E. O. Zabel

No Award: 2

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

First Mention: A. A. DeMarco

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Second Medal: V. Cerreta

First Mention: G. T. Edmonds, H. Hollander, W. H. Olpp

Mention: L. Rome

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

First Mention: D. R. Goss

THE GATE OF A MEDIAEVAL WALLED CITY

22 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention: E. Wasserman

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

Mention: T. H. Flad, D. F. Haley, R. A. Nolan, M. Paskin, R. T. Whalen

No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: G. M. Small

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Second Medal: J. M. Brown, III

Mention: J. A. Holmes, J. G. Hutchison

UNAFFILIATED:

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

No Award: 1

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II

AWARDS

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Half Mention: M. D. Ey, J. Long, C. L. McLane, R. E. Schwartz

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

Mention: L. M. Druckenbrod, Jr., C. B. Warner

Half Mention: W. R. Bower, R. A. Keller

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

First Mention: M. Matthews

Mention: E. E. Post

No Award: 1

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

First Mention: D. McPheeters

No Award: 1

A CHILD'S ROOM

25 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention: L. L. Smith

Mention: A. Nemoede, C. Pulley, G. F. Schreiber, Jr.

Half Mention: E. J. T. Jauch

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Mention: D. Benzinger, D. McGoodwin, C. T. Okie

No Award: 1

UNAFFILIATED:

FALCONER, NEW YORK:

No Award: 1

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

First Mention: M. Faye

No Award: 1

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II

AWARDS

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

No Award: 2

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

Mention: I. Schwam, C. B. Irvine

Half Mention: G. T. Edmonds, S. N. Gellman, D. B. Goodman, L. J. Israel

No Award: 6

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Half Mention: J. M. Hendrickson

A FASHION SHOWROOM

29 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

First Mention: P. Campagna, H. J. Harders, R. W. Sloan, R. A. Strauch, F. C. Williams

Mention: G. A. Galaway

Half Mention: T. Berger, A. Kouzmanoff, L. J. Soucek

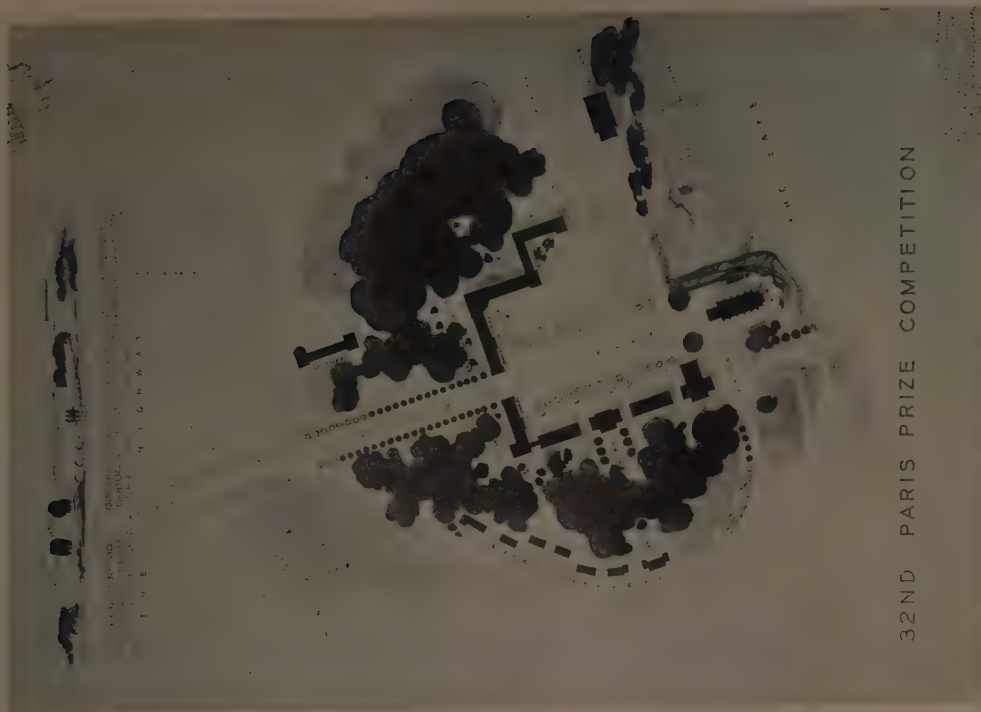
No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

First Mention: J. W. Fitzgibbon

Half Mention: B. B. Hyde

No Award: 1



MENTION, LOGIST—J. BALIS



MENTION, LOGIST—E. WASSERMAN

32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



MENTION, LOGIST—J. H. FINCH



MENTION, LOGIST—W. F. SHELLMAN, JR.

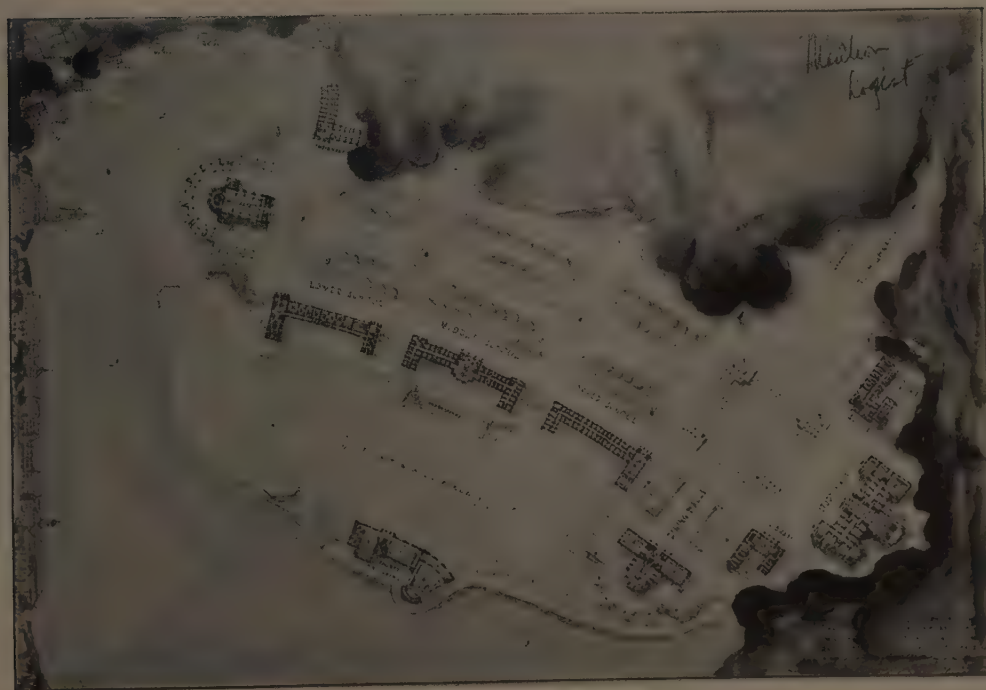
32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



MENTION, LOGIST—W. O. CAIN

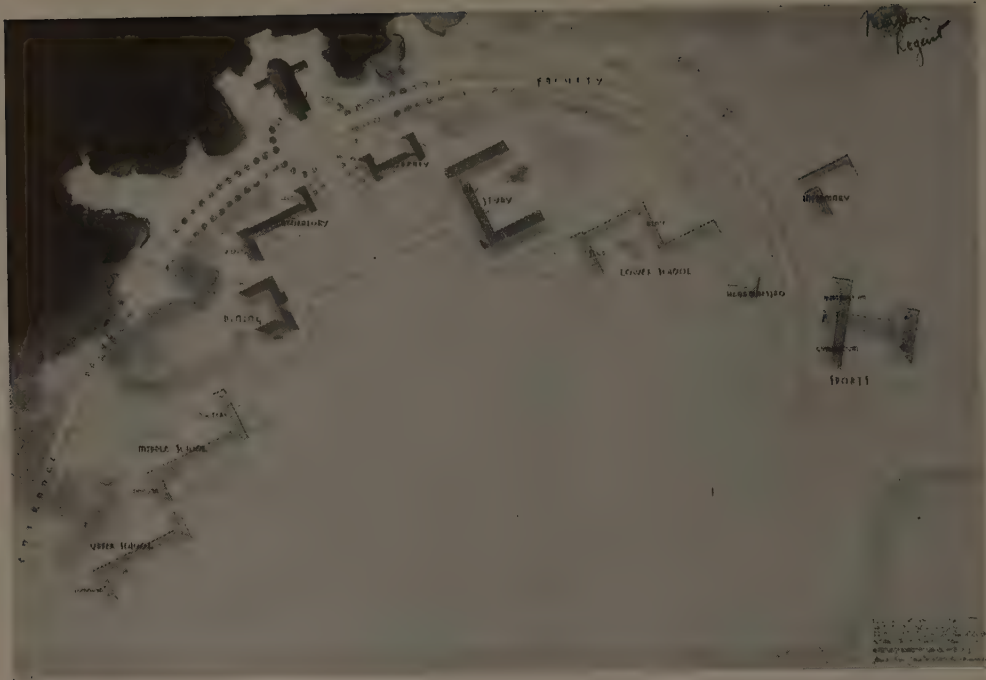


MENTION, LOGIST—D. A. WALLACE

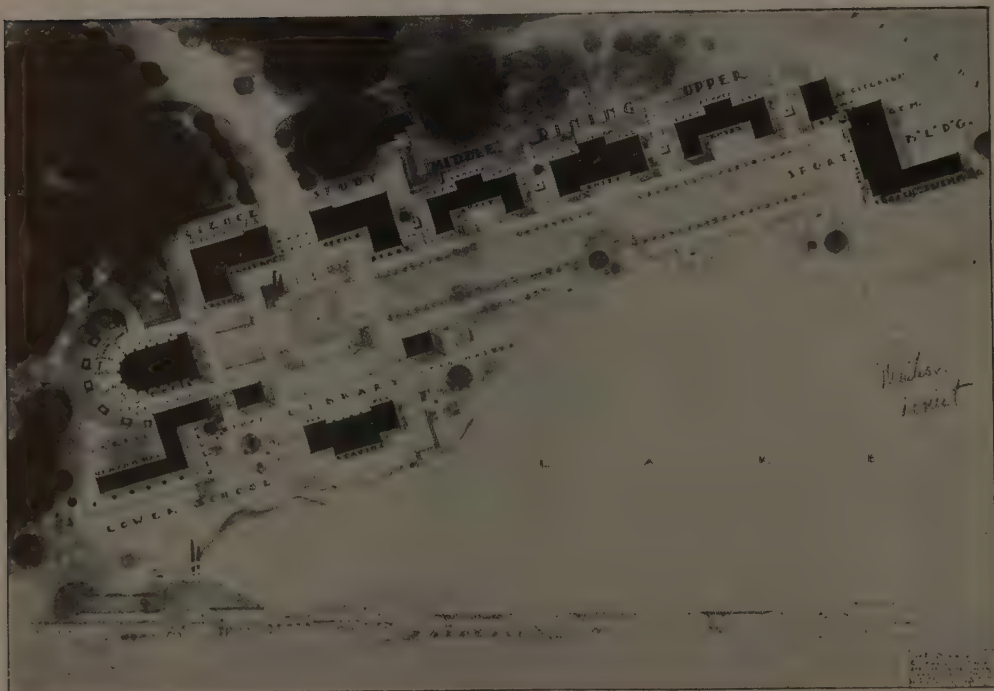
32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



MENTION, LOGIST—W. H. WALKER, 2ND



MENTION, LOGIST—J. E. DUNDIN

32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



MENTION, LOGIST—W. O'NEIL



A BOARDING SCHOOL

MENTION, LOGIST—G. A. DOWNS

32ND PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION, SECOND PRELIMINARY—A PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

APRIL . 1939

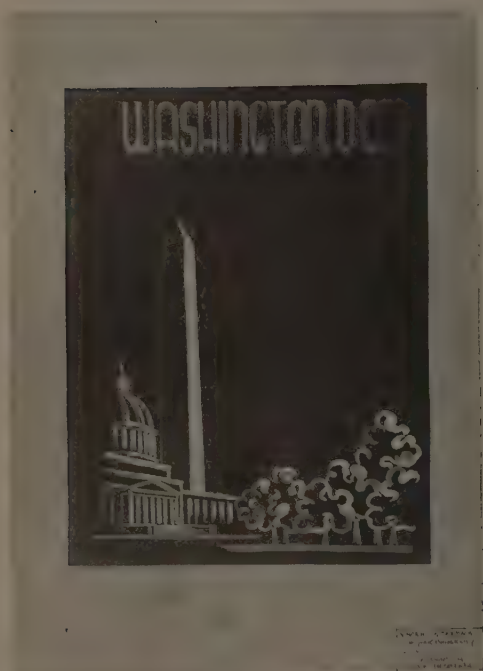
THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



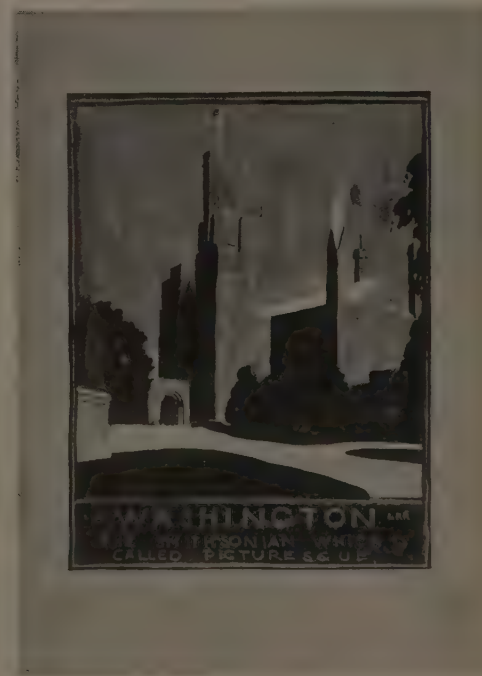
MENTION—B. M. CROCITTO



MENTION—J. K. SHEAR



MENTION—V. W. SEEBACH



MENTION—J. B. LUKENS

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH IV—A TOURIST POSTER FOR WASHINGTON

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



SECOND MEDAL—V. CERRETA

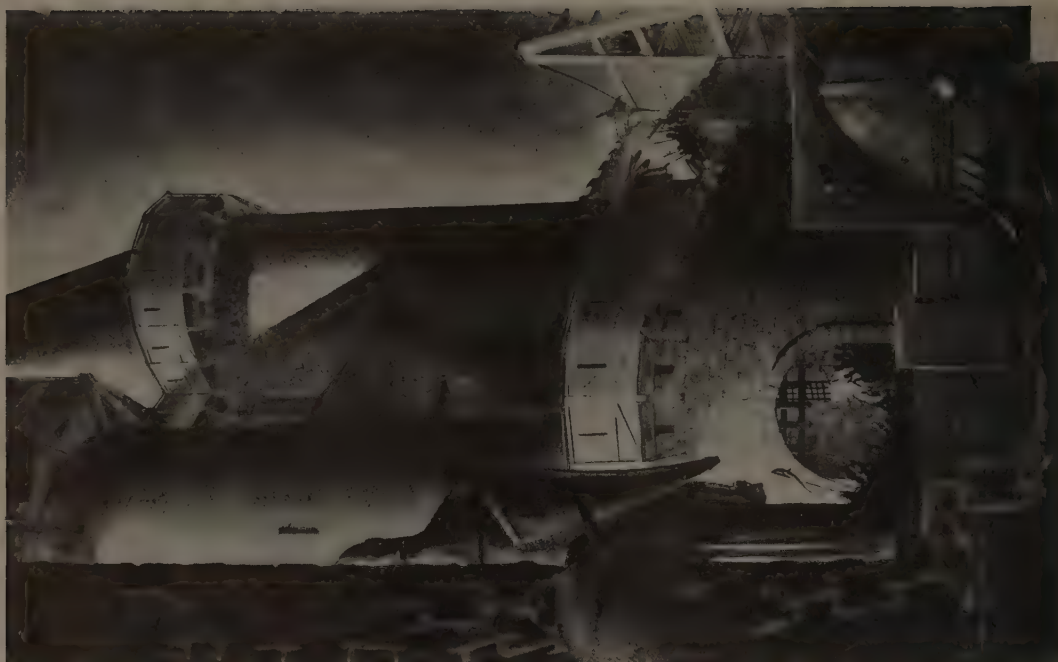


SECOND MEDAL—J. M. BROWN, 3RD

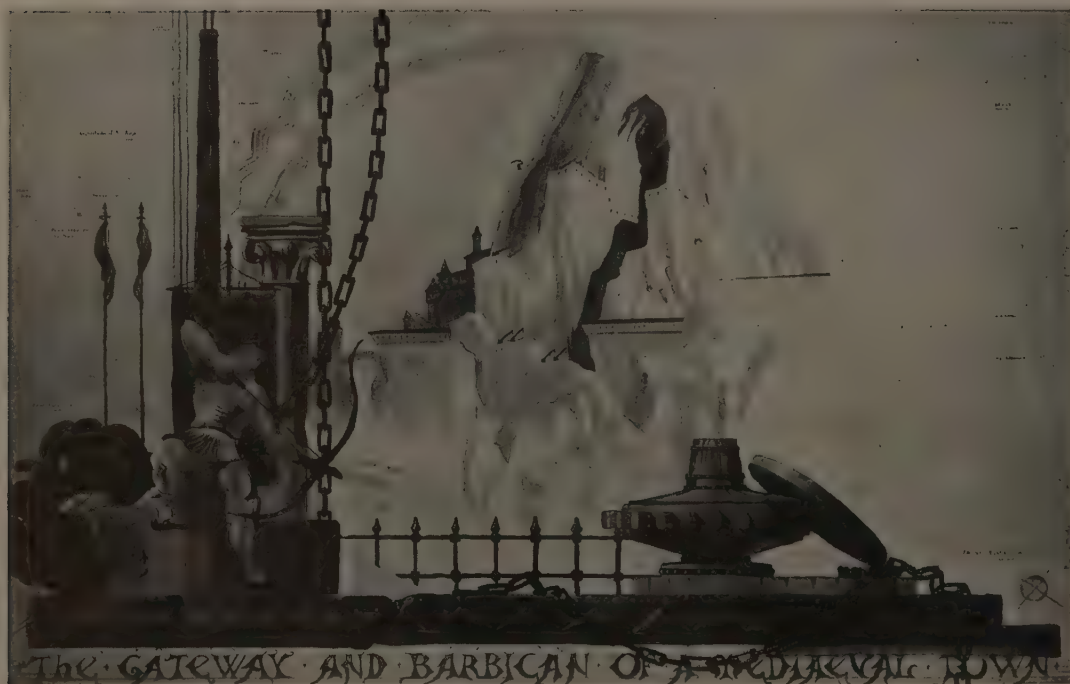
ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II—THE GATE OF A MEDIAEVAL WALLED CITY

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



SECOND MEDAL—H. HOLLANDER

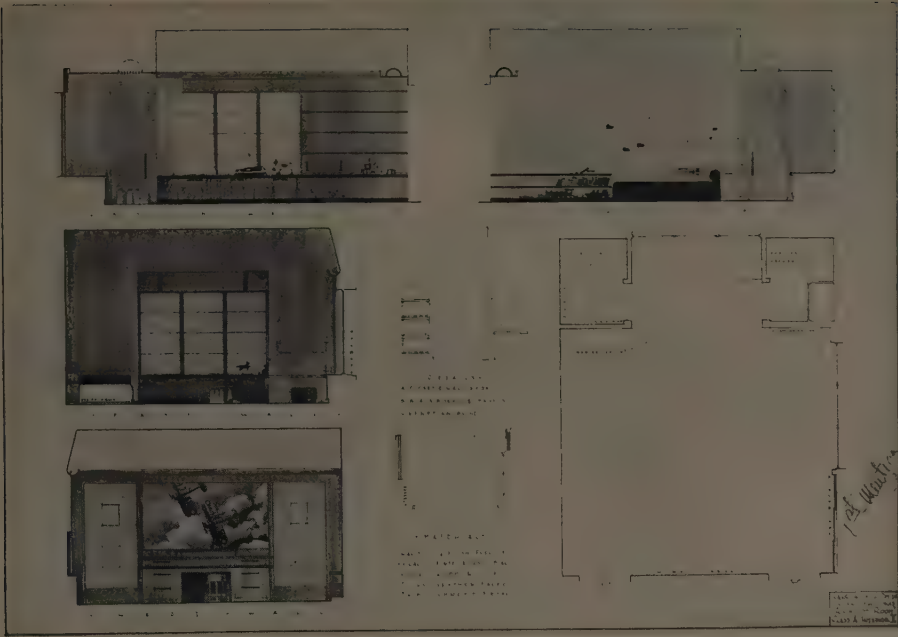


NO AWARD—F. WEHRLE

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM II—THE GATE OF A MEDIAEVAL WALLED CITY

APRIL, 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



FIRST MENTION—L. L. SMITH



FIRST MENTION—M. MATTHEWS

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN II—A CHILD'S ROOM

APRIL . 1939



FIRST MENTION—P. CAMPAGNA

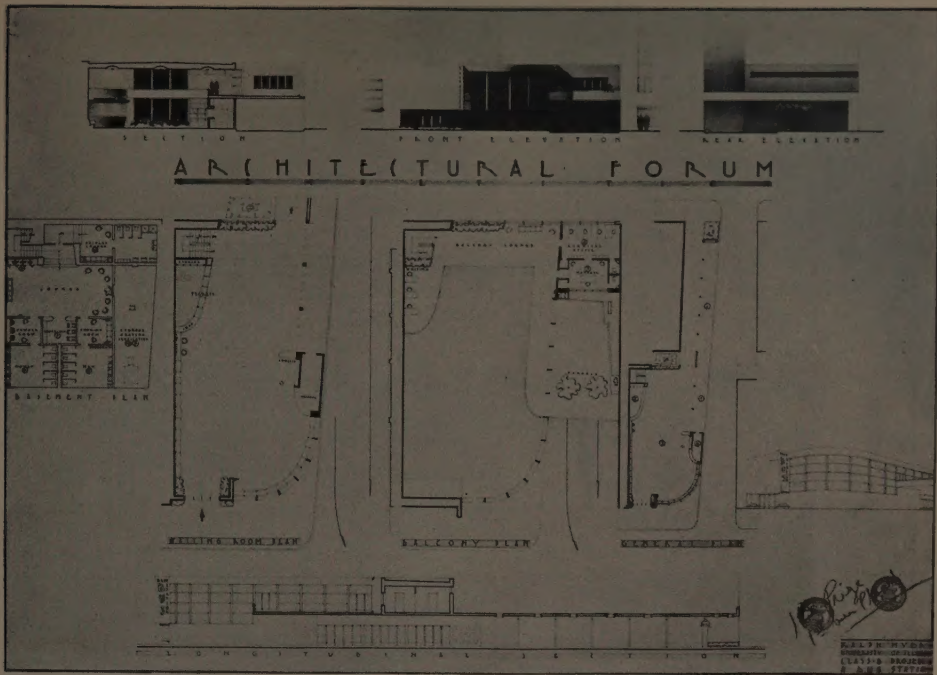


FIRST MENTION—J. W. FITZGIBBON

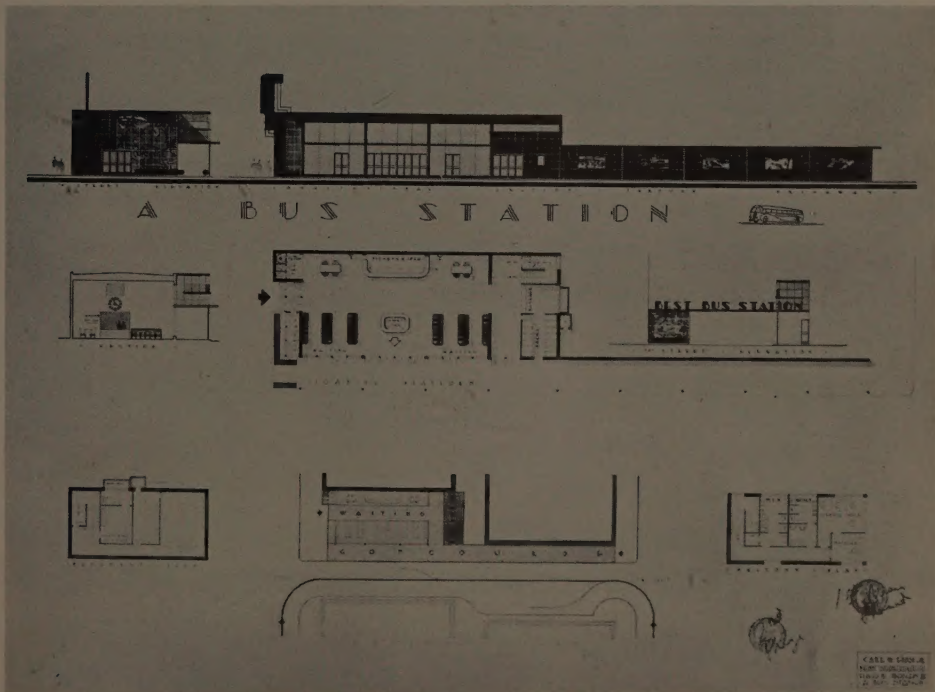
ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN II—A FASHION SHOWROOM

APRIL . 1939

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



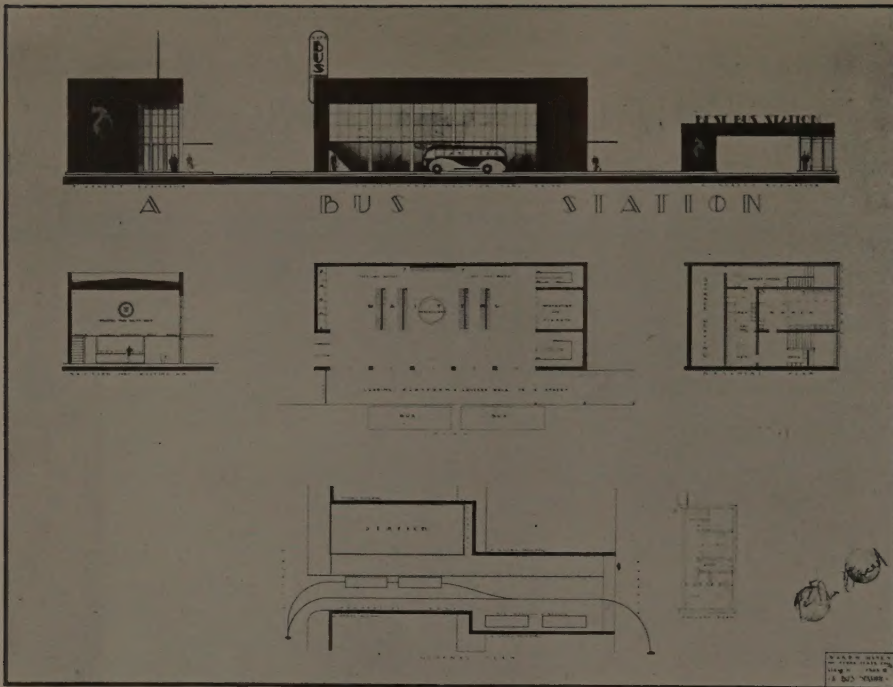
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM FIRST PRIZE
FIRST MENTION PLACED—R. MYERS



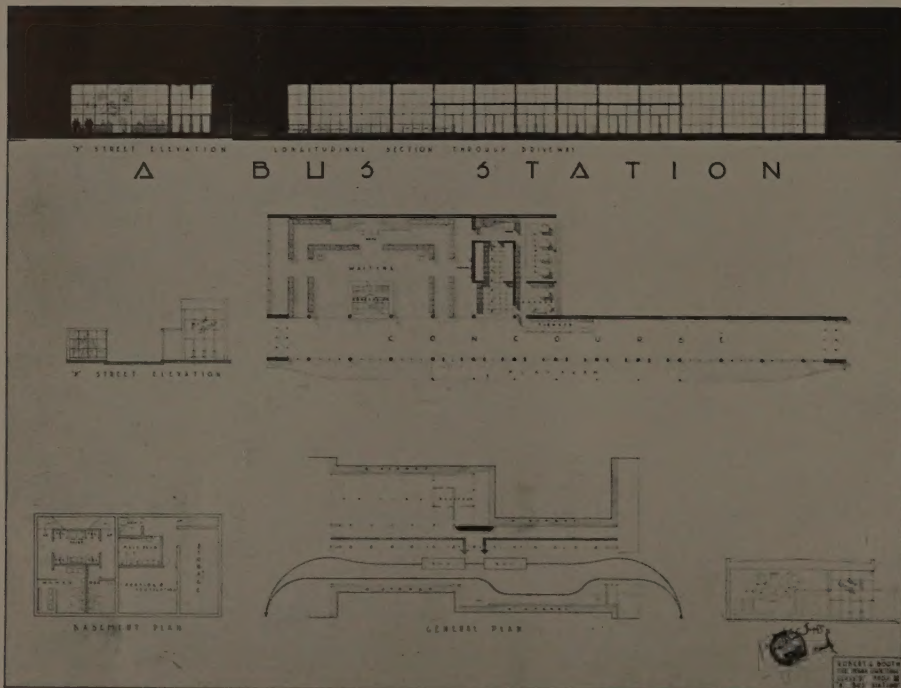
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM SECOND PRIZE
FIRST MENTION PLACED—C. W. ERNST, JR.

CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BUS STATION

APRIL, 1939

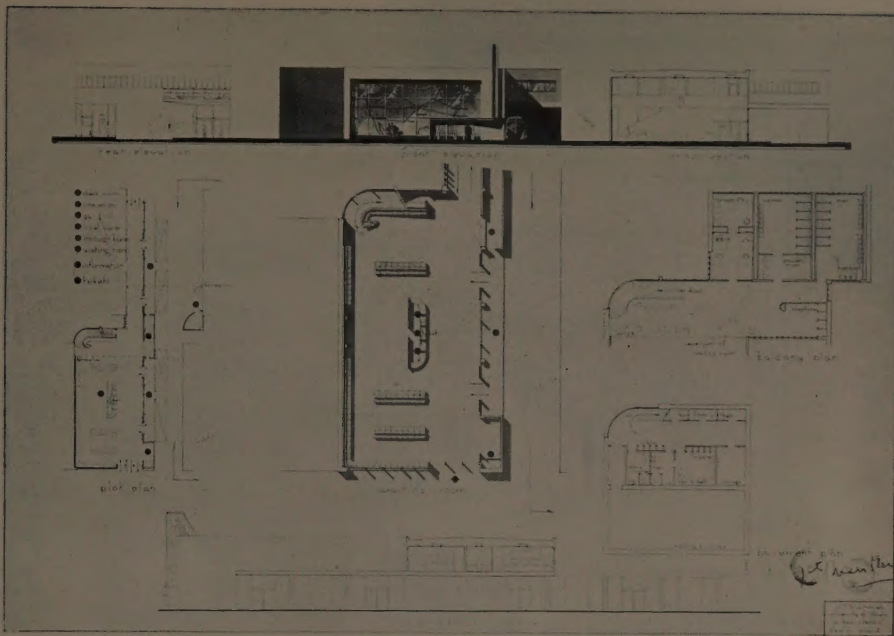


FIRST MENTION PLACED—W. W. HAYES



FIRST MENTION PLACED—R. G. BOOTH
CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BUS STATION

APRIL . 1939



FIRST MENTION PLACED—P. S. ROMIGH
CLASS B PROBLEM IV—A BUS STATION



FIRST MENTION PLACED, 1ST—M. MOULTON
SCULPTURE PROBLEM I—A DECORATIVE PANEL OVER
THE ENTRANCE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE

APRIL . 1939



FIRST MENTION PLACED. 2ND—R. LACHENBRUCH



FIRST MENTION PLACED. 3RD—M. CUMMINS

SCULPTURE PROBLEM I—A DECORATIVE PANEL OVER
THE ENTRANCE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE

APRIL . 1939